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"The money question is not a complicated one," says Mr. Bryan. From his point of view it is as simple as highway

From the number of press-censored dispatches sent from Havana recently announcing the landing of war supplies by

Although a great many Democrats will vote for McKinley this year it is not, therefore, necessary for Republicans to be backward in preaching the principles of their party. It is the soundness of these principles that is winning this year, and the more strongly they are advocated the bet-

Mr. Bryan continues to advertise himself as a new Moses. "I have but one desire." he says, "and that is to bring back to our government as our fathers in tended it." Possibly Mr. Bryan thinks himself the chosen instrument of God to save the government, but he seems to forget that our fathers intended it to be an

Englishmen who wish to marry their deceased wives' sisters may do so if they wish, the legal impediment having been removed. For people who approve that sort of alliance it is all right; a good many who don't, both in England and the United States, will continue to regard it with repugnance, whatever the law. It is worth while to remember, however, that the enactment is not compulsory.

Perhaps the free-silver craze is not as even in the so-called silver States, as some people think. A leading shoe house in Chicago sent an interrogatory to its customers in Illinois and other Western States asking how they stood on the question. Out of over a thousand replies only seventy-two favored free silver. while all the rest were for sound money. The business men of the country have not made themselves heard yet.

The boy orator of the Platte has acquired a view of the proprieties not entertained by him a few days ago. He told the peeple over in an Illinois town on Monday that he did not want to make a speech to them because he had not yet been formally notified of his nomination. He had no such scruples when he dashed off an address to the American people before he had been nominated, telling them he would not be a candidate for a second term.

Indianapolis correspondents of outside papers tell the public that ex-President will male some campaign speeches, and out of their inner consciousness evolve the further information that these addresses will be "entirely nonpartisan," the speaker touching only on genquestions. Notwithstanding this announcement people who know Mr. Harrison well and remember that he was twice nominated and once elected to the Republicans will continue to believe that he will not ignore his party when he talks to the public.

John Stuart Mill, a friendly foreign critic of this country and people, said: "The voters of the United States have several times, in dealing with financial questions, apparently been about to do the wrong thing, but always at the critical time the great common sense of the people has asserted itself and the wrong thing has been put down and the right thing made to prevail. The presidential election this year will be another of those critical the people will save them, as it has on previous occasions, from making

A prominent factor in the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892, so far as the city of New York was concerned, was the Business Men's Democratic Club. It was the leaders of this club in banking, importing, business and professional circles who organized the big parade which marched up Broadway a few evenings before the election and made a demonstration that attracted attention all over the country. This year there will be no Business Men's Democratic Club in New York. The Democratic business men of that city are coming out by thousands in opposition to the Chicago platform and ticket.

The announcement by Hon. M. E. Inwell-known railroad president of his intention to support McKinley, wil not surprise those who know the man and kept some track of his expressions. Mr. Ingalis is a consistent Democrat of the old school, but he is an Amercan before he is a partisan, and pre-emimently a sound-money man. He finds so much to condemn in the Chicago platform and candidate that he says: "I believe in the election of McKinley lies the only hope of the future of this country." There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats of Mr. Ingalis's way of thinking.

Considerable interest attaches to the estion whether the sound-money Demoare evidently divided among themselves | conservative influence of the widespread | of the Chicago convention the Louisville

may take them some time to reach a decision. If they are sincere in their opposition to the Chicago platform and ticket they will do whatever they think will contribute most to the defeat of Bryan. From a Republican standpoint it looks a little as if the placing of a Democratic sound-money ticket in the field would help Bryan by giving a Democratic rallying point for sound-money Democrats, many of whom would otherwise vote for thousand sound-money Democrats in the a considerable proportion of these would vote for McKinley, while if they have a candidate of their own probably they would not. On the other hand, it might be said that the nomination of a clean, soundmoney Democrat would attract the votes of many Democrats who would be rather glad of a good pretext for not voting for Bryan. The only way to defeat the freesilver candidate is by the election of the sound-money candidate, and if the soundmoney Democrats are sincere they will contribute most to the election of Mc-Kinley.

### A DANGEROUS DEMAGOGUE.

Every speech made by W. J. Bryan, the

Democratic free-silver nominee for Presi-

dent, adds to the proof that he is one of those dangerous demagogues whose chief political stock in trade consists in exciting class prejudice and arraying the poor against the rich. His speech in the Chicago convention, which led to his nomination, was full of this sentiment, boldly expressed or sugar-coated, but cropping out all the time, and he has not spoken since the convention without giving expression to the same sentiment in one form or another. In his speech at Champaign, Ill., he told the people that "you have the right not only to hold an election, but to express Spain might be trying to lay a foundation | you have the same right by your ballot to for a claim for damages against the United | protect your own interests and watch over the welfare of your family as any other person in this broad land." This adroitly mplies that some party or some political combination is trying to rob the people of their rights and sacrifice their interests. and who could it be but the "money power" and the "plutocrats" that Mr. Bryan denounces so continually? Again, at Mattoon he said: "In this campaign you will find that those men who are pecuniarily benefited in the rise of value of a dollar will favor that policy that will raise the value of that dollar, but the poor people will not be in favor of such a policy.' This conveys the suggestion that the interests of the rich and the poor in the money question are antagonistic, that the former are pecuniarily interested in good money and the latter in cheap money. Pursuing

When those people tell you that they want good money you tell them that money may be too good; it may be so good that you may pray for it and wish for it, but you can't get held of it. We want a dolar that will be just, and not a dollar which will only reward the men who own money.

Who are the people thus contemptuously referred to as "those people?" They are an overwhelming majority of the people, who are interested in having a stable currency, and who, having given some intelligent thought to the subject, have reached the conclusion that our present monetary system ought not to be overthrown. Mr. Bryan tries to make people believe that the because it cannot be got hold of for nothing, and appeals to the prejudice of the poor by telling them that the present dollar "only rewards the men who own money." In all this talk there is no pretense of discussing the principles of the money question or trying to arrive at a right conclusion in the interest of all classes and the whole country. There is simply manifest a distinct purpose to appeal to men's ignorance and prejudice and to array class against class. Every speech that Mr. Bryan makes shows him to be a dangerous

# THE NEWSPAPER BOLT.

It is evident that a notable feature of the

present campaign will be the great revolt

of Democratic newspapers. The Journal yesterday printed a list of sixty-five Democratic and independent newspapers in different parts of the country which have repudiated the Chicago platform and ticket, and most of which will advocate the elecion of McKinley. Several of the papers named are of national reputation, and all have local standing and influence. They all supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago, and all would have supported a soundmoney Democrat and a sound-money platform this year. The list was made up only two days after the nomination was made and before the full extent of the bolt had become known. Since then many other Democratic newspapers, including a number of weeklies, have come out in opposition to the platform and ticket, so that a list revised to date would show nearly one hundred. As a newspaper bolt this has never been equaled in American politics, and its significance cannot be disregarded. In the first place, it is highly creditable to the intelligence and honesty of the proprietors and editors of these papers that takes considerable nerve for a party man or newspaper to repudiate the action of political convention representing the party to which the person or paper has for a long time given willing political allegiance. The loing so shows a strength and courage of conviction that command respect. In the present case every one of the bolting newspapers bases its action on the ground that the Chicago platform and nominee repre sen; a movement which they regard as dis honest and dangerous to the prosperity and welfare of the country. Opposition to the action of a party based on such grounds as this is honorable to those making it. This extensive bolt of Democratic newspapers shows that a large proportion of the party press of the country, especially the most intelligent portion of it, are conscientious in their support of the views they maintain, and that when put to the test they will place country above party. The Journal entertains no doubt that if the S Louis convention had nominated a freesilver candidate on a free-silver platform a large majority of the Republican newspapers of the country would have reudiated its action and opposed the ticket. The Journal would certainly have done so. The present bolt is also significant in the

public opinion and influence which it rep-

resents. Whether newspapers lead or fol-

low public sentiment, whether they create

or reflect it, there can be no doubt that

they do represent a large mass of opinion

and, in the end, have much to do with shap-

ing results. The financial article of the

New York Evening Post referring to the

newspaper bolt in counteracting the injurious effect of the platform and nomina-

The influence of so emphatic a revolt mong the strongest newspapers of the Inited States is by no means confined to the readers of the belting publications. Their action and subsequent declarations with the close attention paid to prominent exchanges by all smaller inferior newspapers of the period will strongly react on itorial opinion in the remoter centers of pulation, and thus repeated in a wider rea of circulation will spread before a vastly extended audience. This is an axiom of journalism. It seemed to be understood to-day on the Stock Exchange.

As the campaign progresses the influence of the bolting newspapers will be felt with sumulative effect, and the full scope of the novement will become apparent.

### IDLE MEN AND MONEY.

In his speech before the Chicago convention Mr. Bryan said: "This is a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. Again, he asked: "Upon which side shall the Democratic party fight, upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital, or upon the side of the struggling masses?"

In his speech at Canton, Saturday night to a visiting delegation from Cleveland Major McKinley said: "The employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in lawful pursuits will put every dle man in the country at work, and when here is work there is wages." Again, he said: "Our trouble is not with the character of the money we have, but with the threat debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892-good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor."

Both the candidates recognize the fact that there are idle money and idle men in the country, but in a very different spirit, One makes it the basis for an attempt to create class prejudice, and the other for appeal to establish and maintain sound business conditions. Mr. Bryan also refers to "the idle holders of idle capital," as if any owner of capital preferred to have it

The idle men of this country ought not to require to be told why they are idle They ought to remember without being reminded of it that there never was a time when more men were employed at better wages than during the prosperous years of the Harrison administration, when we had protection and reciprocity, and when the monetary system of the country was the same as now. The present condition of idle money and idle men was brought about first by the enactment of the present tariff law, and now it is immeasurably aggra vated by the free-silver agitation. The idle holders of the idle money would be only to glad to put it into profitable activity and give employment to idle men, but they cannot be expected to do so as long as the free-silver agitation continues. The way to dence and not by overturning the present

It requires some courage for a judge to reverse a former decision of his own on the ground that it was based on a hasty or insufficient investigation of the law Judge Brown does this in his last decision in the street-railroad injunction case, and he does it frankly. His first decision held, in effect, that the street-railroad ompany could lay tracks on any street of the city without previously obtaining permission from the city or consulting it in any respect. This virtually abrogated decision recognizes the binding force of a provision in the general law under which the company is organized, previously over looked by the judge, that "all street-railway companies that shall be organized under the provisions of this act shall first btain the consent of the Common Council to the location, survey and construction of any street railroad through or across the public streets of any city before the construction of the same shall be commenced.' The court holds that under this provision the company can only use such streets as the Council may permit to be used for street railroad purposes, and in the case of these the distinct consent of the Council must be obtained to the location, survey and construction of the lines before the company can proceed. This decision goes quite far enough in recognizing the right of the company and at the same time gives the city sovereign control of its streets.

There are but few men so gifted in the art of saying the right thing at the right time that they can go through a political campaign delivering speeches every day and making no errors that an ever watchful opposition can seize upon. This is particularly true of a presidential candidate Horace Greeley did very well in this line, Mr. Blaine distinguished himself in his speech-making and General Harrison was pre-eminent for his happy faculty of expression. Candidate Bryan, whose chief recommendation is his oratorical talent, has already become commonplace under such test. His speeches in Illinois show no sign of the magnetic power of which his friends boast, and in thought and sen timent are not above the average school house address delivered in a county election campaign. The Boy will have to do better than this if he is to live up to the expectations of his admirers.

No clearer demonstration was ever made of the difference between the wages paid skilled labor in the United States and in Europe than that contained in a dispatch in yesterday's Journal from Anderson Pending a dispute concerning wages be tween the National Tin-plate Company, of that city, and its employes, the latter asserted that wages were no higher here than they are in Wales for the same work Upon this the company offered to pay the Welsh scale of wages, the living expenses of its employes and then add a handsome sum for each man if they would accept those terms and return to work, which they had quit. If the employes do not accept this proposition they will at least be stopped from asserting that the wages of tin-plate workers are no higher in this country than they are in Wales.

It needs no argument to show how free silver coinage would add enormously to the wealth of the mine and bullion owners, but no advocate of the policy can show how it would benefit workingmen, pensioners, men on salaries, men who have money in savings banks or building and oan associations, members of mutual and benefit societies-in short, any person who

Of all the Democratic papers which have 

Courier-Journal perhaps deserves most credit. The most, if not all, of the other papers are supported by the approval of the leading men of the party in their respective communities, and in many cases by popular opinion. Considering the manner in which Kentucky turned down Mr Carlisle and declared for free silver the actien of the Louisville paper in going counter to the prevailing sentiment involved courage and real sacrifice. Its course under the circumstances is deserving of the greatest respect and admiration.

The prominent question in this campaign is whether we shall maintain our present honest currency, insuring a restoration of confidence and business, giving every man, and especially every laboring man, a sound dollar, or whether we shall enter on a wild career of monetary adventure and gambling in values, ending in virtual repudiation and the Mexicanization of the United States morally, as well

#### Street Obstructions. The clamor raised by certain newspapers

sidewalks by fruit stands and building contractors is ostensibly directed toward wealthy property owners, but is in reality an assault, so far, at least, as it relates to the fruit stands, upon the honest means of livelihood followed by poor men. As a matter of fact, the sidewalk stands, of which there are not half a dozen in Indianapolis, interfere with no one's comfort are a convenience to the many people who buy their fruit in small quantities, and afford a living to the men who conduct them. It is privately urged against them that they interefere with the business of regular grocers and marketmen; but suppose they do, competition is surely legitimate The objection is not sound, however, for, as a matter of fact, there is no actual competition, the patrons of such stands paying more for the apple or pear hastily purchased in passing than the grocers would ask. Moreover, such patron would not be likely to enter the store where fruit is sold by quart and bushel to make so trifling a purchase. Oddly enough, too, this sudden crusade against sidewalk obstructions makes no account of the custom of these same grocers of displaying their wares outside their doors-a custom in vogue in every street in the city. No one complains, although pedestrians must pick their way amid barrels of apples, piles of watermelons and baskets of vegetables, but a narrow foot-path sometimes being left for the passers-by. On the contrary, such displays are rather attractive, and if kept within reasonable bounds add a touch of picturesqueness to stretches of otherwise barren pavement. In larger cities than this fruit stands and flower stands are numerous, and are not regarded as obstructions The tastes of those fastidious persons who, to quote the language of a local statesman, are a "leetle too nice to live," might b better suited if all signs of trade and traffic, especially of that vulgar variety which caters to the human stomach, were removed from sight; but, as commercial conditions now are, their wishes are not likely to be gratified. As population increases and the struggle for subsistence becomes more keen, the motto, "live and let live, must be generally observed. The poor man who cannot afford to hire a shop, but must peddle his wares from door to door or spread them on a stand at a street corner, must be given his chance. It would add to the sightliness of the streets if building materials occupied less of their space, but it is more important to the interests of laboring men that the buildings be erected than that brick and lumber be banished It is worth while, at least, to remember

that there are two sides to the question. The authorities should consider every phase of the matter before taking action.

If the people who are so anxious to move obstructions from the streets will turn their attention to the enforcement of the ordinance against leaving teams hitched in public places for hours at a time they will do a service to the community, There is not a downtown street or alley in which horses and wagons are not left standing to suit the convenience of the owner, even if the time is from morning to night. It is an abuse which should not be

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Naturally. Mrs. Lushforth-I have stood this long nough. I want an explanation. Mr. Lushforth-Full 'xpl'nation.

course, dearie?

Another Recruit. "Silver," said the street-corner orator, 'silver, at 16 to 1, won't work." "If that there's the fact," said Dismal Dawson, "silver is one of us, and is goin to git my customary t'ree votes."

Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching; With a hip, hurrah and hip, hooray! And they'll really take it hard If the candidate's front yard Has a spear of grass left by election day!

He Understood. The Teacher-Now, an altruist is one who is willing to subjugate his own interest to the interest of his fellowman. Does any little boy here understand what an altruist

The Kid-Yes'm. A altruist is a feller that makes a sacrifice hit

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The White Lady, whose appearance is believed to bode evil to the reigning house of Prussia, has, it is said, been seen at the old castle in Berlin.

More than 100,000 pairs of shoes will be saved by the changes in the British army regulations, by which the soldiers may wear their shoes until used up, instead of having a new pair issued at stated in-

A venerable Wilson county, Kansas, veteran, who not only served all through the war, but still staggers along under burden of the name of Legrand Ferdinand Hortus ocortus Marin, is restricted to a pension

Ladies in London and the South are now decorating their bicycles with flowers. The dea really comes from Italy, where the front part of the little victorias on the Pincian or in the Sascine are crammed with gay blooms. Ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico is fifty-

six years of age, and has been out of her

head now for twenty-nine years. On her birthday at the beginning of June she was visited by her brother, the King of the Belgians, the Queen and Princess Clemenwould have undoubtedly supported the ticket if Coxey had been, as he ought to The Mr. Coote whom Lady Burton made one of her literary executors is the man on whose advice she acted in destroying Washington Post

another manuscript valued at \$8,000, for the Some one in England recently was willing to pay \$56 for a pane of glass from Carlyle's student lodgings in Moray street, Edinburgh, on which the great writer scratched these lines:

the erotic "Scented Garden," for which she

had been offered \$30,000. She also, as is not

generally known, committed to the flames

"Little did my mother think, That day she cradled me, What land I was to travel in Or what death I should dee.

Mr. Kuhe, in his "Musical Recollections," tells a story of Paganini which will bear repeating. A lady occupying a position in the social world invited him to a dinner party, to which men and women disshed in art and literature were en. Rightly or wrongly she expected he would consent to play something during the evening. But she reckoned without her guest. When the great man arrived she discovered that he had not brought his in-

strument. "Oh, Signor Paganini!" she exaimed, reproachfully, "you have not ought your violin." "No, Lady —," was the witty answer; "my violin never dines

It is related of the veteran conductor, sig. Anditi, who is about to celebrate the sixtleth anniversary of his debut as a boy violinist in Milan, that at a concert he made this eriginal apology for the nonappearance of one of the singers: "Ladies and gentlemen. Mlle. de Lido is undressed in a box, but she will sing if you weesh." It developed that Mile, de Lido had been detained in a railway accident and was in street costume.

Charles L. Hutchinson, the well-known business man of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour around the world, says that India is a terrible example of the bad effects of free silver. "If I had my way, he says, "I would send all the free-silver advocates to India for a few months. If they found they had to receive their pay n silver rupees they would begin at once to hate the white metal. The rupee was once worth 60 cents, but free coinage brought it down to 27 cents, where it now stands. The natives hope, however, that we will adopt free coinage, as they can then ship us their rupees and raw silver to be coined. It was a most instructive lesson, I assure you.'

If We Had the Time.

over the obstructing of the streets and If I had time to find a place And sit me down full face to face With my better self, that cannot show In my daily life that rushes so: might be then I would see my soul Was stumbling still toward the shining I might be nerved by the thought sub-If I had the time!

> Speak out and take in my life a part, To look about and to stretch a hand To a comrade quartered in no-luck land: th. God! If I might but just sit still And hear the note of the whip-poor-will, I think that my wish with God's would

f I had the time to let my heart

rhyme-If I had the time!

If I had the time to learn from you How much for comfort my word could do: And I told you then of my sudden will To kiss your feet when I did you ill! f the tears aback of the coldness feigned Could flow, and the wrong be quite explained-

Brothers, the souls of us all would chime If we had the time! -Richard Burton.

#### OPEN REPUBLATION That Is the Meaning of the Platform Adopted at Chicago. New York Financier.

The indecent platform put forth by the leaders of the Chicago convention should be, and doubtless will be, rejected by every citizen of the United States who believes in the inviolability of contract and the observance of the principles of honesty in

It is not astounding that the convention made up, as it was, of the ignorance and fanaticism of sectional prejudice, should have put forth this defiant document appealing to the passion of the discontented and the greed of the dishonest at heart, but it is indeed astonishing that at this time of the nineteenth century intelligent people should have permitted the selection of these misrepresentatives to form a pla form for them. The best that can be said of the Chicago platform is that it is wholl; bad, and appeals only to a class that is in the minority. No man who has accumulated a small surplus can support it; no man who is making investments in the form of life insurance for his family will be at tracted by it; no man who wishes hi wages to purchase the most possible for the money will understandingly give his assent, and above that, no man who recognizes the law of honesty in the abstrac can vote it conscientiously. Repudiation is in the saddie, but just as dangerous couriers of impending panic have been unseat ed when running full tilt against the solid wall of public opinion, we have no fear of the result this year. The platform, aside from the emphatic declaration in favor of a debased currency, is a mass of blatant trivialities and gross contradictions. It distorts the true meaning of the Constitution, it strikes blow at the Supreme Courts, it flaunts its red-handed defiance at the best banking system this country has ever had, and stands pledged to ruin that system. goes out of its way to abolish the right of private contract, and asks to substitute or true government a debauch of flatism, and a despotism more tyrannical than every ill which It alleges has been the result of all our law making. The utter absurdity of its assumptions becomes serious only when we reflect that they are backed, no by the deliberate judgement of calm men, but by a ferocity which is bred of long teaching in a false school. How the misguided adherents of the flat craze would benefit through the operation of free-coinage laws they cannot explain. Always the first to suffer, they would find, in their helplessness, that the very gods which they

and that the class which they denounce had survived the ruin with less injury than The laws of finance are not made by th evanescent declarations of political organizations. Their foundation rests on the tablets of Moses, and no nation, no people past or present, ever successfully set aside what the world for many centuries has

set up to worship had destroyed them,

been learning. For the honest, but mistaken, adheren to principles which cannot stand the light of reason, commiserations should be extended. For every pretended ill which they seek to relieve they are building up a dozen infinitely worse. It is to be hoped not only for their own sakes, but for the country at large, that they will pluck a real victory in the bitter fruits of defeat.

# Cowboy Politics.

Harold Frederic's Letter. Thus far English journals and English public men also consider the Chicago con-vention much more as a sociological curiosis nothing in their comment which would alter or illumine the opinions which our own thoughtful men have formed about it. A suggestion of cowboys and bucking horses and a tremendous fusilade of blank cartridges from the roof of the Deadwood coach colors the general British concep tion of the Wild West, and young Mi Bryan, the "boy orator," becomes easily associated in reminiscences with the leather-lunged person who used to announce Colonel Cody's programme to listening thousands at Earlscourt. As to the vehement references in the Populists' platform to British gold mono-

metallism and the oratorical reference to "the despotism of Lombard street," no one here understands them or discusses them.

### Will Not Support Bryan. New York Irish-American (Dem.)

The platform advocates the mad spirit of free and unlimited coinage of silver, tricked out with demagogue appeals to class and sectional hatred, and sops to anarchy and the rankest Socialism. candidate is fully in accord with all this. He thoroughly represents all that is repre hensible and to be condemned in the pleas for national dishonor, financial disaster and party disgrace that built up the Chicago

#### Wants a New Convention. Philadelphia Times (Dem.) We believe that every consideration

justice to honest Democrats, of justice to

the Democratic party, of justice to the sa-

cred principles of national honor and faith

requires that a Democratic national con-

vention shall be called to present a ticket

and platform which would vindicate the

patriotism and the integrity of Democracy. As It Should Be. Louisville Courier-Journal. Coxey has already announced his inten tion of supporting Bryan and Sewall. This is as it should be; for Bryan and Sewal

#### have been, placed on it. Both Silver Men.

The Massachusetts Democrats continue to regard George Fred Williams as statesman of the Judas Iscariot class. will be recalled that Judas was overwhelmed by the silver sentiment.

Very Personal.

Washington Post. The Post presents its compliments to Hon. Claud Matthews and desi.es to know if he is not sort of sorry he changed his mind so often.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman (Dem.) Even Texas will break the solid line with everal electoral votes. The sound-mon-Democrats of Texas will not support suc a platform.

Texas to Break the Solid Line.

Kansas City Journal. The Democratic party has put up as its tial ticket a pair of lungs and o

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE

NONPARTISAN STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

More Public Buildings Would Be Necessary and More Paper Money Would Be Issued.

Washington Special to St. Louis Globe

Director of the Mint Preston said to-day that he was being flooded with communications from all parts of the country, asking him for information on the subject of free coinage. The lack of understanding which some of his correspondents displayed was, he said, appalling. Some thought that 16 to 1 meant sixteen silver dollars for very gold dollar, and other opinions almost as absurd were entertained by many of the writers.

When asked for a plain explanation of what would be done if a free-coinage law were passed Mr. Preston said:

"I can only explain to you generally what the routine would be, based on experience gained before the repeal of the Sherman law, and upon what free coinage of silver is generally interpreted to mean. In the first place, silver in any form, if not base for the operation of the mints, will be received from anybody and coined into silver dollars or bars, free of charge, except the cost of the alloy employed, which

"The word 'unlimited,' as used in the Chicago platform, means that there shall be no restriction as to the amount of bullion permitted to be received and coined. Unless by legislation the coinage of silver should be limited to the American product, our mints would be open to all the silver in the world, and it may safely be stated that without such a restriction the United States would within a few years have the surplus silver of the world. By surplus I mean all the silver not used by other na-

tions as subsidiary coin. "Under a free-silver law any one possessing old silver spoons, silverware, or anything else containing silver, would have the privilege of taking such articles to mints and having them coined into silver dollars. It is not to be expected, however that the mints will be called upon to perfrom much work of this character. It will be the smelters and refiners who will do most of this work.

WORK OF THE MINTS. "There is a mistaken notion as to the class of people who take bullion to the mints to be coined. It is generally supposed that mine owners do this. As a rule they do not. Their work is confined to taking ore from the mines and selling it to the smelting and refining establishments. There are about a dozen of these establishments now in operation, and with a free-coinage law, of course, the number will greatly increase. There are two in Denver, Col. one each in Leadville, Col., Omaha, Neb. Kansas City, Kan., Perth Amboy and Newark, N. J., Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, San Francisco and one in course of erection in Idaho. From these establishments would come 90 per cent, of all the bullion that would be sent to the mints to be coined. "To avoid embarrassment to the mints by those having small quantities of old silver it is probable that bullion of less value that \$100 will not be received, as provided in the old coinage law. This will be the routine pursued in the matter of having bullion

"It will be taken in person or shipped direct to the respective mints. It will weighed in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and the weight verified by the Register of Deposits. The weight clerk and register will then enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, number and date of each deposit, kind of bullion weight before melting, and, if it can be ascertained, the State or country from which it is derived. The depositor will then be given a receipt for the value of his deposit if it is of such character that its value can

coined into money

be ascertained before melting "From the weight of the bullion, after melting, and the report of the assayer as to fineness, the value of such deposit and the amount of charges will be computed, and a detailed statement given to the depositor When the depositor presents his receipt and certificate for the net value he will sign the receipt and the coin or bars will then be paid to him

"It is not to be presumed, however, that under a free-coinage law a person present ing bullion would have to wait for his money until the material which he has presented has actually been coined. All that will be necessary will be to wait until the actual value of his bullion is ascertained. Nor is it to be presumed that any great number of people will go to the mints for their silver dollars. The chances are that you will not find any more cart-wheel dollars in circulation under a free-silver law than there are now. The coin is too cumbersome. The people may want free silver. but they would rather have a government paper equivalent for it than its actual

weight in metal. MORE SILVER CERTIFICATES. "The result will be that silver certificates

will be authorized to take the place of the silver dollar, and the United States treasury will have to be a store house for the bulk of the metal. This will bring up the question of increased vault room at the treasury and subtreasuries. Our vaults in the treasury are now overcrowded, and there is no space left for erecting additional vaults. A new treasury may, therefore, be in order, not to speak of the additional mints that will be necessary. We now have mints located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The latter has been closed for some time. A free-coinage law will mean the construction of at least half a dozen additional mints.

"The term '16 to 1' means that the pure silver in the standard dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. A silver dollar now contains 371.25 grains of silver, while a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold. At the time of the establishment of the United States mint Congress agreed that the ratio between silver and gold should be as 15 pounds to I pound, this being at that time the relative values of the two metals. It was subsequently found that this ratio gave too high a value to silver. It was accordingly changed to 16 to 1.

By this action Congress jumped on the other side of the stream. In European countries the ratio had been fixed at 151/2 to As a result the silver owners of the United States shipped all their product to Europe for coinage, and until 1873, when the revision of the coinage laws occurred. only about 8,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined. Under the Bland-Allison act 400,000,000 silver dollars were coined, and these, added to the notes issued under the Sherman act, make the total amount of silver in our currency more than \$500,000,-000, all on a 16 to 1 ratio.

"At the present time the value of silver in the markets of the world is about pounds of the white metal to 1 of gold, Our people would, therefore, under the ratio of 16 to 1, have 53-cent dollars, which might circulate for their face value in the United States, but which would only be accepted at their bullion value abroad.

#### MR. CLEVELAND PAYS THE TAXES, But Mrs. Cleveland Owns the Gray Gables Estate.

President Cleveland rides in Mrs. Cleve-

Philadelphia Press.

land's carriage here at Gray Gables. coachman is not his at all, but his better half's. From the handsome pair of bays. the carriage, the coachman, down to the very harnesses, the entire outfit is my lady's own. It is said here that her ownership does not stop at the contents of th stable, but the entire estate is here as well but if this is true there is one thing in which the man of the house is permi to assert his supremacy. The Prepays the taxes. The assessors of the town Bourne have Mr. Cleveland on their little list and do not recognize his wife as a source of financial relief to the town treasury. The President is good enough for them. He accepts the decree of values of the Monument Neck estate and settles up

with the tax collector without a murmu lipage this summer than formerly. The horses are carriage horses this time error that heavy draft horses were in ensable on Cape Cod for pulling even ht carriage on the heavy sandy rout experience has taught both Mrs. Cle But experience has taught both and and the President that mere weight i driving horses does not count for much here. One might just as well have such stylish pair as she has brought here the season as to insist upon anything approach the season as to insist upon anything approach. ig truck horses that are out of proport with the remainder of the turnouts. G wind, grit and short legs for hill climb

count more than size or sheer strength of sinew in horseflesh. The native horse runs try horses in New England. They are tough, wiry beasts and seem to have that touch suggestive of web-footedness, which permits their hoof to pound along over the deep sand without sinking into or throwing it in clouds with each step

'Tis said of the Cape Cod girls that the remarkable agility they have acquired in walking with apparent ease and comfort over the deep sand is owing to a peculiar "knack," as they term it, of walking with a forward and backward roll, which turns the toes up in front with each step and the heels up in back in the same manner. The native horses have that same knack. It is a quick lifting of the feet imme-diately upon their striking the earth with a lightness that is very marked. Perhaps this constant training in work-a-day life is what makes the Cape Codders such exceptionally good dancers on the ball room

Mrs. Cleveland's new pair are light bays and well matched, much better matched than the pair she drove last summer, as the latter were uneven in size and one was at least two shades darker than the other. The new horses are better matched in both respects. They are by no means small, but in good proportion to the two-seated, canopy-topped carryall to which they are near. ly always attached.

Mrs. Cleveland does not compel her coachman to don his livery here. Livery is a mark of servitude, and nothing is more offensive than this to a Cape Codder, born to the nation that all men are created equal according to the Constitution. The President and his family appear to recognize this trait in the native yeomanry and to appreciate it. Dan Nolan, their coachman, is a good natured Celt, to whom livery is no cross, but rather a mark of distinction, especially when it is the livery of the White House. He can handle the reins with a skill born of experience and natural

There are those who come here and display their wealth in livery that is guady and positively not to be overlooked. But it is frowned upon, and few, if any, who are in the best circles permit it. They assert that it destroys the unconventionality of the place, which to them is one of its chiefest charms. This sort of display was attempted at Marion several summers ago, but the social rulers positively would not

The determination to keep the Cape Cod resorts provincial and true to the charm that first made them so particularly attractive as a place of unconventional recreation is persisted in to-day as ever. At Onset Bay camp ground a man may walk the entire length of Onset avenue. the principal thoroughfare and only business street of any importance, attired in nothing more than an ordinary bathing suit, and he excites no comment. A man with a silk hat and kid gloves will attract more attention. Unconventionality is the unwritten law of this entire summer land

by the sea. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, with Joe Jefferson-may he live long and prosper-don old suits of clothing and old faded hats stuck full of fish hooks with bobbing ends of fish line attached, drive down through any of these bay villages without regard to personal appearance, and their example is contagious, Daniel Webster did the same here years ago in his day, when he came here many times the guest of Samuel Tisdale, at Agawan village, on the Wareham shore.

### THE TREASURY IN 1893. Mr. Foster on the Conditions at the

Close of Harrison's Term.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. I met ex-Secretary Charles Foster here this morning. He was on his way to Canton to pay his respects to the Republican candidate for the first time, and came this way to shake hands with Mark Hanna and get the bearings of the campaign. When I told him that he was going to be an issue he said: "Yes, I see that they are charging that the Harrison administration left the treasury in a bankrupt condition; that I was all ready to issue bonds to meet the expenses of the government, as Mr. Carlisle has done since, and that if the Republicans had remained in power a few months longer the panic of 1893 would have occurred just as it did. But the records of the Harrison administration answer these charges fully. They will show that during the time Mr. Harrison was in the White House the revenues exceeded the expenditures of the government every year, and that we reduced the public debt by more than \$290,000,000. When I handed the keys of the treasury to Mr. Carlisie there was

a balance of more than \$125,000,000 cash in the vaults. "How about the plates that you ordered 'We had issued so many treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act that I thought it would be wise to increase the gold reserve from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000, believing that the credit of the government would strengthened thereby. After consultation with the bankers of New York I found that I could sell bonds at 3 per cent. for that purpose, and concluded to do so. Therefore, instead of acting under the authority of the resumption law, which permitted the issue only of bonds bearing 4 per cent, interest and upward, I requested from Congress authority to issue 3 per cents, and on Feb. 20, 1893, Mr. Sherman introduced an amendment to one of the appropriation bills for that purpose. was passed by the Senate almost unanimously and received the hearty support of Mr. Carlisle, who was then a member of the Senate, but had been selected already by Mr. Cleveland as his Secretary of the

Treasury. The knowledge of that fact

made it very important that Mr. Carlisle

should be consulted and that he should ap-

prove the terms of the amendment, as he

would take charge of the finances within a

very few days and have the duty of carrying the law into effect. Expecting that the House of Representatives would concur in the action of the Senate," continued Mr. Foster, "I instructed the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to make a new design for bonds, as we were still using those that had been prepared under the resumption act when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, nearly fifteen years before. But when the House refused to concur in the 3-per-cent, bond proposition I canceled the order when the plates were only just begun. My idea was to protect serve, and not to the expenses of the government. I thought it was good policy for the Secretary of the Treasury to have permanent authority to issue low-interest bonds to protect the reserve if it should become necessary, in-stead of being limited to 4 and 41/2 per cents, under the existing law. If Secretary Carlisle had announced at the beginning of his administration that he proposed to sell 4 per cents, whenever gold was needed

he would have prevented the raid that fol-

'The treasury was not bankrupt when I left it. There was a balance of more than \$25,000,000 over and above the gold reserve, and if the tariff had been let alone, or if the President had made it known to the country that there would be no change in the revenue laws, there would have been plenty of money to pay all needful ex-penses and plenty of gold to maintain the reserve. But just as soon as it became known that the tariff laws were to be revised the merchants stopped importing goods so that they might have the benefit of the reduction of duties, and the natural and the only possible result was that the receipts from customs immediately began to fall off. What else could you expect? President Cleveland, in his inaugural address, practically advised every importing merchant in the United States not to buy any more goods abroad than was absolutely necessary, because in a few months they would be much cheaper, for Congress was going to knock the duties off. Then the trouble began. The domestic manufacturers, who were making goods in competition with those of Europe, had the same notice, and they did not propose to invest their money in labor and materials and produce a lot of merchandise for the next year's market until they knew what duties their foreign competitors would be compelled to pay. Thus the industries of the country, as well as its foreign commerce, was paralyzed and placed in a state of suspended animation and anxious apprehension until Congress passed the Wilson-Gorman law eighteen months later. These eighteen morths were about as severe a trial as was ever endured by the American people, and many a good man went down. a long time to recover. I believe that the silver excitement is the direct result of the suspension of business and demoralization of industry at that time, and that President Cleveland himself is largely responsible.

Bryan's Cabinet.

New York Mail and Express How would the people of the United States view this Cabinet, which would be possible with William J. Bryan in the White House: Secretary of State-John P. Altgeld. cretary of the Treasury-Richard P.

Secretary of War-Beni, R. Tillman.
Attorney-general-Joseph Blackburn.
Postmaster-general-Horace Boies.
Secretary of the Navy-John R. McLean.
Secretary of the Interior-Henry M.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jerry Simpson. Nothing would be lacking to insure peace nd prosperity at home, and Altgeld would be free to force the appointment of Herr Most as embassador to the court of St.

The German Vote. Thicago Post.

In half a dozen States the change of the German vote alone will be enough to bury Populism and a debased currency out of 

lames or to Berlin.